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10 June 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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LABOR GOVERNMENT BACKS NUCLEAR-FREE STAND IN PROTEST TO PARIS

Opposition Criticism

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Mar 83 p 13

[Text]

CANBERRA: The Opposition Leader, Mr Peacock, yesterday attacked the Government over proposals to work for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, saying it would affect the Anzus Treaty.

The proposal was ill conceived and impractical, he said.

He was commenting on a disclosure by the Defence Minister, Mr Scholes, on Wednesday that Australia would begin negotiations with other countries to lobby for a vote in the United Nations for the zone.

Mr Peacock described Mr Scholes's statement as naive.

"It reflects a total lack of understanding of vital foreign policy and defence issues and

has clearly been made without consultation with the countries of the South Pacific or with other friends and allies," Mr Peacock said.

"No thought has been given as to how the proposal could be made to work or how it would be policed.

"Further, it is based on the naive notion that the security of one particular region can be divorced from the rest of the world.

"A significant proportion of U.S. naval vessels are nuclear-pow-

ered and a ban on their free movement throughout the South Pacific would undermine U.S. ability to perform its treaty obligations under Anzus in this area of vital strategic concern to Australia.

"This was reinforced in the communique of the Anzus Council in June last year."

The statement revealed a lack of appreciation of Australia's strategic interests and a total lack of sophistication in the area of foreign policy, Mr Peacock asserted.

Hayden Message to French

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 5 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Wio Joustra]

[Text]

THE Federal Government has given its first warning to France that it is strongly opposed to the renewal of the French nuclear testing program in the South Pacific.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, has in-

structed Australia's ambassador in Paris, Mr Peter Curtis, "to leave the French Government in no doubt about Australia's strong opposition to the French nuclear testing program in the South Pacific".

The wording of Mr Hayden's message is much stronger than statements by the previous government.

It also comes before the tests take place, while the previous government denounced the

tests after it had obtained seismic evidence from New Zealand.

France also faces trade union bans on goods and communications coming into or going out of Australia.

The ACTU executive resolved last year to launch bans on French goods and communications in protest at the nuclear testing program.

There have been recent allegations that France is testing its own neutron bomb in the Pacific, but the French Government will neither confirm nor deny these reports.

Mr Hayden's tough diplomatic action comes in the wake of persistent reports in the French media that the Mitterrand Government is about to resume its nuclear test program at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Some reports suggest the first explosion in this year's series will occur in the near future, while others indicate it took place this weekend.

Mr Hayden's statement shows the Labor Government's determination to persuade France to halt the tests.

Mr Curtis will convey Mr Hayden's message to the appropriate authorities in Paris early this week.

Mr Hayden said yesterday his department had also informed the French embassy in Canberra of the Government's position.

The political counsellor at the French embassy in Canberra, Mr Herve Ladsous, last night refused to comment on Mr Hayden's statement, but said France's position remained that nuclear tests were necessary to enhance the country's nuclear deterrent force, and thus its "military and political independence".

ALP delegates at this week's Socialist International conference in Portugal are due to raise the Government's condemnation of the tests with delegates of the Mitterrand Government.

Mr Hayden said the Government intended to support international efforts to end all such nuclear testing, for example, through a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The French nuclear testing program has long been a

source of tension between Canberra and Paris.

Evidence

The Whitlam government took the French government to the International Court of Justice in the Hague following evidence of radio-active fallout in Australia.

Although the court ruled in favor of Australia, the French merely stopped their atmospheric tests in favor of subterranean tests.

Charges that the tests were harmful to the people of French Polynesia, and damaging to the atolls and marine life in the area, were denied a year ago by the chairman of the French National Defence Committee, Mr Louis Darinot.

Mr Darinot told reporters in Canberra at the time that he could not give the same guarantee of the innocuousness of the test program if it was still being conducted in the atmosphere. He led a sub-committee of the French Parliament which spent several days in Mururoa examining French military establishments.

THREE ARRESTED IN PLOT TO RECRUIT FOR ISLAND COUP ATTEMPT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 2 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Tony Harrington]

[Text]

Three men arrested aboard a 10 metre yacht at Portland on Tuesday were involved in a plan to recruit mercenary soldiers to overthrow the Government of an island near Madagascar, off the African coast, the City Court was told on Thursday.

William Lugg, of no fixed address, John Mayer, of Torquay Road, Belmont, and Deiter Burojevic, of Wheeler Place, Geelong, were all charged under Section 7 of the Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitments) Act, 1978. No specific charges were read.

The three were aboard the yacht Sinbad in Portland harbor when the craft was raided by eight Federal police, three State police and a Customs officer.

The Crown prosecutor, Mr Neil Cust, said the men - allegedly assisted preparations to overthrow the Government of the Comoro Islands, a former French territory. The present Government was recognised by the Australian Government, Mr Cust said.

Mr Cust said the men were involved with two other men, recently arrested in Perth over a similar matter, and said a sixth man was still being sought by police.

He said the three defendants had already sailed from Geelong to Kangaroo Island, in South Australia, then returned to Portland.

Mr Richard Foley, for the three defendants, said no arms had been found aboard the yacht, and no evidence had been given about how they planned or prepared for any incursion. "Basically all that has been said is that they set sail for this island," he said.

Mr Alexander Vale, CSM, adjourned the case until 18 July. He released Mr Meyer and Mr Burojevic on \$10,000 bail each, and ordered them to surrender any passports they held. He also told them to report to Geelong police station on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays before the next hearing, and directed that they notify Geelong police if they intended to change their addresses or leave Victoria.

CSO: 4200/6011

'RESCHEDULING' OF FOREIGN DEBT NOT NECESSARY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Apr 83 pp 1,9

/Article: "Indonesia Does Not Need To Ask For 'Rescheduling' of Its Foreign Debt'/"

/Excerpts/ Jakarta, KOMPAS--Indonesia does not need to request rescheduling of its foreign debt. Furthermore, to maintain its debt service ratio so that it does not exceed 20 percent, the key is to increase exports. Therefore, obstacles to exporting must be abolished.

Dr Radius Prawiro, minister of finance, made this statement to reporters on Wednesday /13 April/ at the Ministry of Finance after meeting with Mrs Dr Eegji Schoo, minister of development cooperation of the Netherlands and chairperson of IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia), who is visiting Indonesia.

Foreign loans will always be considered from the point of view of ensuring that they are not burdensome for Indonesia. Therefore, every effort will be made to ensure that the repayment of the debt does not exceed the limits of the permitted debt service ratio, Doctor Radius said.

One way to make sure that the debt service ratio does not exceed the determined limit is to increase exports. However, if it is difficult to export goods, another way is to reschedule repayment of the foreign debt. For with rescheduling the burden of repayment of foreign debts does not become too large to handle.

At present Indonesia's policy of not rescheduling debts means that Indonesia is optimistic that exports can be further increased. The repayment of foreign debts is regarded as not excessively heavy because it can still be balanced by exports.

The debt service ratio is a comparison between the obligation to repay debts and export income. A few years ago the Indonesian debt service ratio was still about 16.5 percent. This means that the obligation to repay foreign debts for the year in question was about 16.5 percent of the level of export receipts that year.

However, now, as Ali Wardhans, coordinating minister of economics, finance, and industry, has said, Indonesia's debt service ratio is approaching 20 percent. Internationally accepted guidelines regard a debt service ratio of more than 20 percent as "critical."

In the implementing guidelines issued after the devaluation President Soeharto stated that in view of the fact that the debt service ratio was nearly 20 percent Indonesia must be very careful in entering into new foreign loans, both in terms of total amounts as well as the conditions involved.

The president also instructed the coordinating minister of economics, finance, and development supervision; the minister of state for national development planning; the minister of finance; and the governor of Bank Indonesia to make plans for foreign loans which will not become too heavy a burden in the coming years.

Up to fiscal year 1982-83 total loan commitments made to Indonesia amounted to a little more than \$20 billion. However, up to the end of June 1982, only about \$15 billion had actually been drawn from that commitment.

Regarding the results of the visit of the chairman of IGGI to various areas of Indonesia, Doctor Radius said that Mrs Schoo was very much impressed with the development projects in Indonesia, which demonstrate its ability to develop even further.

In the discussions with the chairman of IGGI, no special conditions were presented in terms of IGGI assistance to Indonesia. The meeting served to consider a number of questions which will later be agenda items at the next IGGI meeting. A number of other questions was also considered, particularly regarding Indonesian economic developments which have been reflected in Indonesian economic policy, which later will be discussed at the IGGI meeting in June in the Netherlands.

5170

CSO: 4213/61

IGGI CHAIRMAN WILL SEEK CONTINUED AID AT UNCHANGED LEVEL

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Apr 83 pp 1,9

/Article: "Chairman of IGGI Will Try to Ensure That Total Aid Will Be at Least the Same as Last year"/

/Excerpts/ Jakarta, KOMPAS--Mrs Dr Eegje Schoo, minister of development cooperation of the Netherlands and chairperson of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), has promised to try to ensure that IGGI will provide aid to Indonesia which is at least at the same level as last year. The promise was supported by her belief that Indonesia will be able to achieve economic success in the future.

Just before leaving Indonesia after a 10-day visit the chairperson of IGGI told the press at Halim Perdanakusumah airport on Thursday /14 April/ that she could not yet state how much aid would be provided by IGGI. However, she promised to try to ensure that aid for fiscal year 1983-84 would at least at the same level as last year.

She said that after seeing at first-hand the situation affecting Indonesian development and having a number of conversations with Indonesian officials she understood how determined the Indonesian people are to develop their country. She said: "That is very important for the development of the Indonesian economy. Indeed, it is not only important for Indonesia but also for Asia as a whole and finally for the world economy."

Mrs Schoo's views were also given to President Soeharto during her courtesy visit to the chief of state at the Bina Graha offices on Thursday morning /14 April/. She gave the president her detailed impressions of Indonesian development, which is aimed at raising the welfare of the people.

She said that she had discussed two basic questions with the president. First, the pressing need for village development, for increasing agricultural production, and the struggle against food shortages and poverty. Secondly, what would the role of IGGI be in resolving these questions in the future.

Last year IGGI provided assistance amounting to \$1,925,000,000. The assistance was in the form of soft loans which have continued to be provided since IGGI was established in 1967. Through fiscal year 1982-83 total commitments of assistance involve \$20 billion. However, up to the end of June 1982, assistance actually provided amounted to only about \$14-15 billion.

Asked about technical assistance, Mrs Schoo said that the technical assistance which has been provided by the Netherlands up to now will certainly be continued, although a number of discussions must be held regarding future programs.

Mrs Schoo arrived in Indonesia on 5 April. After holding discussions with members of the cabinet and finally with President Soeharto she also visited several areas of the country to observe various projects which are being financed by IGGI.

The discussions with Indonesian officials were intended to make preparations for the 26th IGGI session next June in the Netherlands. At IGGI sessions there is usually a discussion to evaluate the use of assistance previously furnished as well as assistance which will be provided that year.

5170

CSO: 4213/61

PNG PROTESTS BORDER VIOLATION; CHARGES STUDIED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Apr 83 pp 1,5

/Article: "Port Moresby Sends Troops to the Border; Foreign Minister Mochtar Says Indonesia Is Studying PNG Charges"

/Excerpts/ Port Moresby, KOMPAS--The Government of PNG (Papua New Guinea) sent a platoon of troops to the Indonesian-PNG border in Western Province on Wednesday, 13 April, following the protest made by the PNG Government to Soepomo, the Indonesian ambassador to PNG.

Meanwhile, in Jakarta, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, minister of foreign affairs, told the press that the Indonesian Government is studying the charge of Indonesian "violation" of the border.

Answering questions from the press after he had been received by President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on Thursday /14 April/, Mochtar said it was possible that such a violation had occurred. This is particularly so in view of the boundary markers between the two countries set up as a result of the boundary agreement of 1972. This matter must be raised once again, especially since there are only 12 boundary markers along the nearly 900 kilometer long border.

The foreign minister said: "I can imagine that in the course of work on the road there, there may be some aspects which are not so clear on the ground." However, whether or not a "violation" of the border occurred, in Mochtar's view there must be an investigation carried out on the ground, first of all. According to Mochtar, he has drawn the matter to the attention of the minister of internal affairs who, in this connection, is chairman of the Indonesian-PNG Boundary Team.

In Mochtar's view it is through the boundary team that this question can be resolved, without damaging good relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

The charge of a "border violation" was made by Paulias Matane, secretary general of the PNG Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, when he called Soepomo, Indonesian ambassador to Papua New Guinea, to the PNG Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Port Moresby last Monday /11 April/.

The charge made by Matane mentioned the construction of a road which cut across the boundary between the two countries at 8 Degrees 3 Minutes South Latitude, penetrating 2.5 kilometers into PNG territory.

Following up on this protest to the Indonesian ambassador, on 12 April Rabbie Namaliu, PNG minister of foreign affairs, declared that if there is no resolution of the matter through diplomatic channels in the near future, PNG will raise this as a political question with Indonesia.

In Port Moresby the spokesman of the PNG Ministry of Defense said that infantry troops were sent to the Indonesian-PNG border last Wednesday 13 April after a report of confirmation was received from the Bureau of Maps regarding the border violation.

The report of the Bureau of Maps, which was submitted on 6 April, stated that the Indonesian side had crossed the border, entering PNG territory at two points north of Sotar, near the Bensbach River. The Bureau of Maps, according to the spokesman of the Ministry of Defense, had taken aerial photographs of the area between 31 March and 4 April.

Meanwhile, the opposition to the PNG Government in Parliament considers that the border question will continue to get worse if the PNG Government does not display a firm attitude, whether it supports Indonesia or the OPM /Free Papua Organization/ or remains neutral. A KOMPAS representative in Port Moresby reports: "As long as the attitude of the PNG Government is not very clear and it is still following a neutral position as it is now, Indonesia will continue to exert pressure on the PNG Government." OPM activity and violations of the border, according to the PNG opposition, are potential threats which may develop in the future into major problems for the defense of Papua New Guinea.

Meanwhile, a number of observers in PNG consider that PNG intelligence sources and the PNG Embassy in Jakarta "have failed in their duty to be alert to the possibility of violations of the border as a result of the road construction," according to the report by a KOMPAS representative in Port Moresby.

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CSO: 4213/61

STATUS OF NAVAL REGIONS TO BE RAISED TO COMMAND REGIONS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Apr 83 pp 1,8

/Article: "Naval Regions Raised in Status to Naval Command Regions"/

/Excerpts/ Jakarta (AB)--Vice Adm M Romly, Navy chief of staff, has stated that the status of the existing naval regions will be raised to that of naval command regions /Komando Daerah TNI-AL/.

The Navy chief of staff made this statement during his inspection tour of the naval station at Teluk Bayur /West Sumatra/, the naval base at Sabang /Aceh/, and the naval base at Belawan /North Sumatra/ from 6-9 April. During his inspection trip, during which he used the Indonesian Navy ship "Kiyai Haji Dewontoro," he also inspected the new marine corps bases on Nias Island and at Semeulue /North Sumatra and Aceh, respectively/, which are still provisional facilities. In the course of the inspection the Navy chief of staff was accompanied by Commodore Anwar Affandy, commander of Naval Region 1; Admiral R Kasenda, commander of the Indonesian Fleet; and several members of his staff.

The Navy chief of staff said that the task and functions of naval stations, naval bases, and naval regions are to develop personnel and facilities and to furnish logistic support to warships which provide security to territorial waters. With the new naval command regions, those tasks and functions will increase in importance and responsibility. In addition to increasing the integration of the Indonesian Armed Forces with the people the naval command regions will be assigned the task of developing all of the maritime potential in their respective regions. This is in accordance with Law No 20 of 1982 on national defense and security, which was approved by Parliament and proclaimed into law by the government on 19 September 1982.

Admiral Romly said that the organizational structure of the naval command regions will be like that of the existing naval regions. The naval command regions will continue to be under the supervision of the Navy chief of staff, as the senior Navy commander. However, for operational purposes the naval command regions will be controlled by the Ministry of Defense and Security and specifically the defense area commands.

Therefore, it appears that the only change when the naval regions become naval command regions is that they will receive power and supervisory authority

to develop all of the existing maritime potential in their respective areas. For example, they will exercise supervisory authority over commercial vessels and will increase their coordination activity with elements of the fisheries and customs service and so forth.

It was made clear that the exercise of supervision in this connection does not mean that the commanders of the naval command regions will go around wearing sidearms. However, supervision will be exercised in such a way that under certain circumstances these subordinate groups will be able to participate in providing support to the Indonesian Navy.

The Navy chief of staff asked all naval regions to undertake an immediate inventory of all existing maritime potential in their respective areas and to establish close contact and effective relations with the services involved.

Up to the present a total of 10 naval regions have been established, although two naval regions were consolidated with others a few years ago, specifically the former Naval Region 5 in Mataram /Lombok Island/ and Naval Region 8 with its headquarters in Banjarmasin /South Kalimantan/. The eight existing naval regions are as follows: Naval Region 1, with its headquarters in Medan /North Sumatra/; Naval Region 2, Tanjung Pinang /Riau/; Naval Region 3, Jakarta; Naval Region 4, Surabaya; Naval Region 6, Manado /North Sulawesi/; Naval Region 7, Ujungpandang /South Sulawesi/; Naval Region 9, Ambon /Maluku/; and Naval Region 10, Jayapura /Irian Jaya/. The largest naval region is Naval Region 4, whose area of responsibility goes from Central Java to East Timor.

The marine corps troops inspected by the Navy chief of staff had been replaced by other elements of the Indonesian Armed Forces at their former stations throughout the country. In order to provide security for landing places and nearby sea areas, marine corps troops have been stationed on islands regarded as strategically important. These include Nias, Semeulue, and Siberut Islands /off the west coast of Sumatra/. The Navy chief of staff and his party visited Nias and Semeulue Islands.

The marine corps troops which occupy the posts on those islands are in the second training cycle which, according to present plans, will last for 6 months, after which they will be replaced by other marine corps troops. At Gunung Sitoli (Nias Island) the marines are from Battalion 5, while those on Semeulue are from Battalion 1. Both of these battalions are part of the Marine Brigade whose headquarters are in Surabaya. The marine corps troops now on the two islands have occupied positions there for the past 3 months.

The Navy chief of staff also said that the Naval Bases at Sabang /Aceh/, Sibolga /North Sumatra/, Bengkulu /South Sumatra/, and Teluk Ratai will be raised in status. The purpose of the change is to make it possible for these bases to provide logistic support to all Indonesian warships operating in western Indonesian waters.

ALGERIAN MORAL SUPPORT FOR NEW CALEDONIA INDEPENDENCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Apr 83 p 8

[Article by Alain Rollat: "New Caledonia Supporters of Independence Take Advantage of Algerian FLN 'Moral Support'"]

[Text] The vice president of the New Caledonia government council, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, vice president of the Caledonian Union (main pro-independence formation in the territory), went to Algiers on Saturday, 16 April, on the initiation of the FLN [National Liberation Front]. He met, among others, Slimane Hoffman, the Algerian party committee chairman responsible for foreign relations, and he received from his interlocutors "moral support" and political encouragement.

Mr Tjibaou told us on Wednesday, 20 April, that he returned from Algeria with the conviction that only increased pressure by New Caledonian supporters of independence could henceforth push the governments to keep the commitments which the left had taken with regard to them. Reproaching the government for shilly-shallying, the pro-independence leader expressed to the DOM-TOM [Overseas Department and Territories] secretariat of state the impatience of part of the territory's Melanesian community.

If the government does not say publicly "within the next 3 or 4 months" that it intends to lead New Caledonia to independence, the Pro-Independence Front, which combines the local separatist parties, is considering setting up a provisional government responsible for preparing for the territory's attainment of independence in 1984.

The evolution of Jean-Marie Tjibaou's personal position with regard to the government is extremely revealing of the disenchantment which prevails in New Caledonia within the Melanesian community, whose political representatives had supported Francois Mitterrand in the 1981 presidential election, when the community of European origin had voted almost entirely for Mr

Giscard d'Estaing or for Jacques Chirac. And this evolution is all the more important since Mr Tjibaou will henceforth hold a preeminent place in the territory's institutions.

Having become leader of the local executive in June 1982, following the defeat of the majority in the Territorial Assembly--a defeat provoked by the "overtures" made by Christian Nucci, then high commissioner of the republic, toward the centrist allies of the main party of the local right, the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic, led by Jacques Lafleur, RPR [Rally for the Republic] deputy from the second constituency (Noumea)--this former priest, 47 years of age, mayor of Hienghene, indeed embodies the moderate trend, in favor of dialog with the other ethnic communities, which has prevailed until now among the territory's supporters of independence.

The government has relied on his influence since May 1981 to try to promote a policy of reform, in spite of the opposition of the right, a majority in Noumea and on the west coast of the Grande-Terre.

But today, Mr Tjibaou does not hide his disappointment, especially after the publication of the broad lines of the new plan for territorial status, which is not exactly in keeping with the process of independence (LE MONDE of 14 April). For him, the government's hesitations are the equivalent of a repudiation. "When we went to the Elysee on 20 October 1981," he says, "our delegation was made up of four Melanesians and two non-Melanesian elected representatives. On the conclusion of our talks, Francois Mitterrand told us, pointing out my three Melanesian comrades and myself: 'I must therefore recognize your claim for independence, on condition that you'--and he then indicated the other two delegates--'welcome these gentlemen.' For us that was the most complete speech at the highest level.

"Then, Messrs Emmanuelli (at that time secretary of state) and Nucci told us in private that they themselves were also in agreement on independence. For 2 years, we were fed a line, then, at the end of the course, the announcement of an autonomous status. Talks on independence in private are no longer enough. Moreover, to the extent that we, as political officials, resume these talks, people are beginning to ask us if we are not leading them down the garden path. I told the secretariat of state that I did not want to serve as a middleman any longer."

"The French Can't Be Trusted"

After taking part in the Socialist Internationale congress in Portugal, Mr Tjibaou was invited by the Algerian FLN. "I went to Algeria to see if there could be different tactics in the face of the same colonization. The heaviest words, I noted there was the following: 'The French are not to be trusted. Like all Westerners, they understand only relations of force.' The FLN reinforced my idea that our demand for independence can only progress through the sole mobilization of the Kanaks. Young people are right when they say that we must not expect the colonizer to decolonize for

nothing. If we want independence, it is up to us to do what is necessary to achieve that end. The Algerians reminded us that the French had told them also, from 1939 to 1945, that independence would be granted to them after liberation..."

Mr Tjibaou arrived back in Noumea on Wednesday evening, 20 April, with the intention of putting the government up against the wall regarding its commitments: "If within 3 or 4 months, the government does not hold in public the talks it is holding in private, if these private talks do not lead to political action, if the government maintains its statement of intent regarding the status of internal autonomy, the Pro-independence Front will itself also be obliged to put into concrete form its own statement for independence in 1984. For us, elected on a pro-independence program, autonomy can be considered only within the framework of clearly defined progress toward independence."

The disenchantment on the part of the supporters of independence is also fed by the fact that funds provided for operating the offices established by decree in 1982 have not yet been released, whereas they should have been released in December.

Mr Tjibaou notes that this "shilly-shallying" only serves to strengthen the analysis of the most extreme supporters of independence, now in the minority. He stresses that the latter could profit by a possible discrediting of the moderates, who, like him, have trusted governmental assurances. The vice president of the New Caledonia government council, who is clearly seeking to avoid being outflanked on his left, hopes that Georges Lemoine, the new DOM-TOM secretary of state, will be able to respond to the expectations of the supporters of independence during his first trip to the territory in May.

For the moment, the position taken by Mr Tjibaou, through his references to the Algerian FLN, might express itself, above all, in a renewal of tension in the territory, where it will undoubtedly appear to be an ultimatum flung at the government.

[Boxed Insert]

As it had announced immediately after the municipal elections, the RPR is continuing to set up a new organization of its local elected representatives. Jacques Chirac decided to establish a "national federation of RPR local elected representatives and sympathizers."

All the mayors elected under the RPR label are invited to a meeting at the Paris City Hall on Tuesday, 10 May. On Thursday, 21 April, 35 mayors of cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants had lunch in the company of Mr Chirac, after having taken part, at RPR headquarters, in a first working meeting under the chairmanship of Bernard Pons, secretary general of the movement, in the presence of Pierre Chartron, national elections secretary, and Jean-Macques Boyon, former deputy from Ain, mayor of Pont-d'Ain, national delegate for the local elected representatives. The federation that has just been set up, Mr Pons indicated, will be "a liaison body making it possible for RPR elected representatives to achieve more effective action and an important link for the movement's image in the country."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR TESTS--Port Moresby (AAP).--Papua New Guinea yesterday called for a "chorus pf protests" from all Pacific countries on nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll by the French Government. PNG Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Rabbie Namaliu made the call following reports that another explosion was planned for the Easter weekend. "Most Pacific Islanders rely on the sea for their livelihood and the threat of food contamination is very real," Mr Namaliu said. "Already there are claims of increased leukaemia, brain cancer and other illnesses from the nuclear tests in French Polynesia." He said the French Government had shown apathy to continued opposition by Pacific countries to nuclear testing. This showed France did not care about the people or the effects of nuclear testing. "Nor does France care about the resolutions of the United Nations or the South Pacific Forum," he said. He also criticised France over its statutory plan for the internal autonomy of New Caledonia. PNG hoped to see France set a definite timetable for the eventual and full independence of New Caledonia. Under the plan, a territorial government with an elected president and ministers replacing the Council of Ministers would be responsible for the internal administration of New Caledonia. Mr Namaliu said the French High Commissioner would retain certain powers to play the role of guarantor in the territory's administration. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 2 Apr 83 p 6]

CSO: 4200/6012

VIETNAM, AFGHANISTAN ALLEGE ADB POLITICAL ROLE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 83 p 6

[Article by Ros Manlangit]

[Excerpts]

THE ASIAN Development Bank ended yesterday its three-day annual meeting of governors pledging that management efforts will continue to be directed at preserving the bank's reputation as a "first class" development financing institution.

It ignored growing criticisms that political considerations have crept into certain policies of the bank.

ADB President Masao Fujioka said in concluding the meet: "We are a bank, a first class one, and not a political institution."

He said, on the other hand, that many of the bank's governors have made highly favorable comments on the steps taken by the bank in becoming a broadly-based development promoter and playing a catalytic role in evolving development strategies in the Asian region.

He said that the bank's resources will be expanded and its financing activities intensified.

ACCUSATIONS of alleged political character of the bank were raised anew yesterday by Vietnam and Afghanistan in the position papers presented by their respective delegates.

Le Hoang, Vietnam's vice minister and director general of the State Bank of Vietnam, said that the "unfair measures"

adopted by the bank against his country have created doubts regarding the political character of a regional development bank like the ADB.

Hoang said that his country wishes the bank to pursue a fair policy by lifting the unilateral suspension by the bank of its projects in Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Vietnam, he said, is a poor country which has suffered from the massive destruction of a hard and prolonged war but is still the object of somber intentions aimed at isolating and sabotaging it economically.

Afghan delegate Fazl Haque Khaliqyar, deputy minister of finance, said that it is a matter of great concern that assistance for the technically sound and economically viable projects in his country is being denied by the ADB.

ASSESSING the results of the three-day meet, Fujioka said that all suggestions on the modifications on the bank's financial policies will be reviewed.

But the governors, he said, will appreciate that the changes should not be carried out at the cost of eroding the bank's high rating in the international capital markets.

On the possibility that the United States might pull out from the bank if Taiwan is expelled in favor of China, Fujioka said that he never thought of the US withdrawing from the ADB. The US is a strong supporter of the bank, he said.

Taiwan, he said, remains a member of good standing and has even pledged to put an additional \$2 million into the bank's resources.

KBL ISSUES STATEMENT ON DISAGREEMENTS WITH VIRATA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 May 83 pp 1, 5

[Article by C. Valmorla, Jr.]

[Text]

No question of confidence had been raised in the review of economic policies decided upon by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in its caucus last month.

However, the matter can lead to the issue of lack of confidence depending upon the seriousness of the findings after the review and on the temper of the Batasang Pambansa when it opens its sixth regular session in July.

This was the statement issued yesterday by KBL Batasan spokesman and Minister of State for Public Information Jose T. Tumbokon when asked to clarify certain issues which led to the offer of resignation of Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata.

"There is nothing unusual about the prime minister's offer to resign in the wake of the ruling party's decision in a caucus to review the economic policies of the government," Tumbokon said.

He said such action is in keeping with the intent and spirit of the Constitution and parliamentarism, since there was a

demand for "an accounting of the management of our economy," which virtually placed in question the economic policies pursued by the Cabinet.

"Normally, under the modified parliamentary system, the prime minister and the Cabinet are responsible collectively for such policies and on any question of policy raised by the party, the whole Cabinet is responsible," Tumbokon said.

The matter of "exclusivity in decision" was brought up in the KBL caucus. It was pointed out that policy decisions for each ministry is "solely or principally" a decision of the minister concerned, as if there was a bid to exculpate other Cabinet members from responsibility for economic policies decided by the prime minister alone or with the technocrats in the Cabinet.

In the spirit of parliamentarism, when a question is raised on a fundamental issue like a policy, the whole Cabinet, as a matter of practice, resigns with the prime minister.

"What happened in the KBL caucus does not amount to this, but it can lead to the same, depending upon the review findings on economic policies

and on the temper of the Batasang Pambansa," Tumbokon said.

As the Constitution provides, it is the Batasang Pambansa, not the ruling party caucus, that can withdraw confidence from the prime minister.

The Constitution states: "The Batasang Pambansa may withdraw its confidence in the prime minister by a majority vote of all its members. The motion to vote of no confidence shall be calendared for debate if it is signed by at least one-fifth of the Batasan members. No such motion shall be debated and voted upon until after the lapse of seven days after its submission."

According to Tumbokon, there is no such documentation for withdrawal of confidence from the prime minister by at least one-fifth of the assemblymen. The possibility is remote considering that the Batasan is not in session and, therefore, nothing at present can be calendared for debate, he added.

"But come July and the results of the review of economic policies can we say with more certainty whether the developments would lead to the issue of lack of confidence or vindication and validity of the economic policies pursued by the prime minister and his Cabinet," Tumbokon observed.

JUDGE DISMISSES CASE AGAINST NAP-AFP INFILTRATORS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 May 83 pp 6, 8

[Text] On March 24, 1983, the Metro dailies carried on their front pages an item claiming that the military had uncovered a plot by rebels who were bent on staging a series of attacks on major military camps and detachments in Central Mindanao.

According to the reports, seven New People's Army members, identified as Gani Usman, Alberto Canedo, Danilo and Boy Canonigo, Neri Jumawan, Alfredo Lucena and Pepe Vicente, were arrested by the 2nd Army Brigade, Second Infantry Division which is headed by Colonel Tapia. The seven apprehended "members of the NAP" all come from Cotabato city, General Santos City and North Mindanao.

Aside from plans to destroy military camps, the report added, it was also discovered that the rebels had plans to schedule numerous killings and ambushes which would have been staged in Cotabato and its environs, and had not the military nipped the plan in the bud, the "subversives" would have succeeded in demoralizing government troopers engaged in counter offensives. All these reports were revealed by Colonel Tapia to the Chief of Staff.

The news item said that there were confessions from the rebels and admissions of participation in at least three liquidation missions last December.

So what happened to these rebels who were identified by the military and who, as claimed by the military, broke down and confessed their subversive plan? Why, they were brought to court, and according to an April 2, 1982 issue of THE MINDANAO CROSS, a Cotabato Tabloid, Judge Eduardo Singayao of Regional Trial Court No 14, in a nine-page resolution, dismissed the case of subversion against the seven alleged NPA members implicated by the military. The judge ordered their immediate release on the following reasons.

(1) The confession of each respondent was not considered as admissible evidence because there was no other corroborating or substantiating evidence to show that the offense, as charged, had actually been committed. (2) The confessions were declared defective due to non-adherence to Article 4, Section 20 of the Constitution (3) The extrajudicial confession was taken in an atmosphere wherein respondents were unable to freely talk or express what was on their minds, and (4) There was a violation of Section 2 and Section 6 of the Joint Memorandum between the Ministries of Defense and Justice.

The Mindanao reports stated that the Court claimed the confessions were contradictory and that the prosecution failed to prove that the respondents conspired with each other to commit the offenses mentioned in their confessions. The confessions, moreover, were taken three days after the apprehension of the seven accused. The judge cleared the seven suspects and dismissed the case for insufficiency of evidence.

An editorial of THE MINDANAO CROSS dated April 9, 1983, said the dismissal of the case and the clearing of the "suspected NPA members" were instances where justice triumphed. It also added that this turn of events should be an occasion for the military to take stock of its intelligence and investigative methods and practices.

Says the editorial: "This [the dismissal of the case] would lend truth to the claim that not all those reported as subversives and rebels killed, captured, apprehended or surrendering were real rebels and subversives. This would give credence to the speculation that in many cases, innocent people were made to admit they were subversives, this is to partly explain why there seems to be no solution to unrest in the countryside. Both implications are very damaging to military-civilian relations and to the anti-subversion campaign of the government."

The editorial continues with: "People want peace. They want the unrest on the countryside solved but not at the expense of the innocent...they resent the innocent being charged as subversives or rebels. They may remain silent out of fear. But it is this resentment in silence which make them easy sympathizers of the subversives."

According to the editorial, resentment is socially infectious and can easily spread among the sensitive and cowed people who know who the innocent are.

In the interest of impartiality and fair play, I am extending an invitation to Colonel Tapia to give his side of the incident, if he so chooses.

CSO: 4200/588

VIRATA PRESTIGE ENHANCED BY RESIGNATION OFFER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 May 83 p 6

[Editorial: "The Posture"]

[Text]

SINCE this is a democracy, everybody is free to ventilate his views on public affairs. It is specially important that public officials should feel free to differ with one another's opinions. That is why the assemblymen who questioned Prime Minister Cesar Virata's stewardship should not be blamed.

Probably more important than the policies or performance is the posture of the public official in the face of criticism. The policies or the performance can be changed any time through any means. And that happens many a time.

On the other hand, in our country the sincere willingness of a high pub-

lic official to resign at any time when he feels doubt has crept into his performance does not fail to elicit admiration.

Because of the high credibility that the Prime Minister enjoys, he is easily believed when he says he tendered his resignation orally to the President some time ago and that his letter of resignation as Minister of Finance is always ready in his office.

Evidently, he does not wish the issue of his tenure to develop to the point where a vote of confidence is necessary.

The attitude reflects the doctrine that nobody is indispensable. It also enhances the prestige of the public official.

BENGUET CORPORATION PROFITS INCREASE 254 PERCENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 May 83 p 15

[Text]

Benguet Corporation reported yesterday a sharply higher net profit of P59.4 million during the first quarter, up by 254 per cent from that of the same period a year ago.

Net earnings per share rose to P1.98 per cent compared to P0.65 for the same period in 1982.

The firm's operating revenues climbed by 25 per cent to P558 million during the three-month period.

Benguet president Jaime V. Ongpin reported that P20.5 million of the company's net income during the period stemmed from a discontinuation of its practice of charging unrealized foreign exchange losses against current operations.

He said the management had to discontinue the practice in

view of the accelerating deterioration in the peso-dollar exchange rate. Such losses, he added, would now be charged against future operations to coincide with the amortization schedule of the company's foreign currency loans.

Some P23 million of Benguet's profit likewise came from gold trading. Ongpin said Benguet plans to resume gold hedging activities "if and when the price of gold rises above \$450 per ounce."

Primary gold operations netted P22.2 million, a reversal from the loss of P16.1 million last year. Ongpin said the turnaround was achieved through higher gold prices, increased output and a 14 per cent reduction in production cost to \$351 per ounce.

Income from the company's Dizon mine amounted to P16.7 million as higher metal prices offset lower gold and copper output during the period.

However, Benguet suffered a net loss of P6.3 million on its Masinloc chromite operation due to depressed demand and reduced production.

Likewise, earnings of Engineering Equipment, a 66 per cent Benguet subsidiary, fell by 27 per cent as a result of depressed domestic industrial market that negated the increase in overseas construction earnings.

Ongpin forecast a continuing improvement in the profitability of Benguet for the rest of the year "if metal prices remain at present levels or increase further."

BRIEFS

CROP INSURANCE--One source of relief to many farmers in the drought-stricken areas in the south is the proceeds of their crop insurance policies. Those who insured their crops early this year have filed claims with and are being paid by the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation. The corporation, a government firm, is two years old today. So far it has paid out close of P34 million in indemnities to more than 30,000 rice and corn farmers. The corporation has noted a substantial increase in coverage since the program started in 1981, which shows that the farmers are becoming insurance-conscious.
[Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 May 83 p 6]

ARREST WARRANTS TO PRIESTS--Bacolod--A Catholic bishop has agreed to hand military arrest warrants to three of his priests charged with rebellion-connected murder charges, military officials said Friday. Provincial military commander Francisco Agudon said he would give the warrants to Bishop Antonio Fortich next Tuesday for Rev. Brian Gore, an Australian; Rev. Niall O'Brien, an Irishman; and Rev. Vicente Dangan, a Filipino. Fortich was not available for comment on the arrangement. Agudon said Fortich requested beds be prepared with reading lights in the jail at Kabankalan, Negros Occidental. He said the cells were also being repainted for the churchmen. The priests and 12 others are charged with murdering Kabankalan Mayor Kablo Sola and four of his companions in an ambush. Gore and O'Brien are accused of planning the March 1981 ambush and Dangan is accused of being a participant. The priests deny the accusations. (AP) [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 83 p 6]

CSO: 4200/588

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI COURT SENTENCES POWER THIEVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 83 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Court Sentences Power Thieves in Hanoi"]

[Text] After a recent investigation of electric power distribution and use, the Dong Da District People's Court in Hanoi promptly held two trials to prosecute power thieves.

At a trial held on 15 April, Nguyen Van Cao, 56 years old, from 162, Cell 9A, Trung Liet Ward, confessed that he had used a wire hookup for diverting electricity directly into a firecracker production bunker. He usually purchased potash fertilizer at Pha Den Port and self-wound a 200-ampere transformer. He produced firecracker powder from October 1982 to March 1983 when he was caught in the act in a building with 4 kilograms of firecracker powder, a container holding 85 kilograms of potash fertilizer, 10 earthenware vessels and a complete transformer, electric switch, 200-ampere diode, 20 kilograms of carbon electrodes, an amount of coil wire, and a 10-ampere transformer armature along with identification and transportation permits. Although he understood that the theft of electricity was the theft of socialist property, Nguyen Van Cao continued to do so because he was greedy for great profits. He was found guilty of power theft and illegal business activities. The court sentenced Nguyen Van Cao to 3 years in prison, fined him 50,000 dong, confiscated all the illegally used production equipment and materials and ordered compensation of 15,840 dong to the electric power service.

At a trial held on the afternoon of the same day, Nguyen Van My, 36 years old, a worker in the Dong Da electric power branch office and living at 27, O Cho Dua Precinct, confessed that he had instigated Nguyen Thang Loi from De La Thanh to twice steal 266 meters of electric cable at Khuong Thuong and Nguyen Dinh Thanh to steal 16 meters of telephone line in the Thanh Xuan area.

Nguyen Van My also accepted bribes from seven families and promised to install electric power meters for them. However, My installed the meters for only three families and finished the job only half way for the others by making illegal hookups. He also instigated Bui The Tinh to obtain money in order to steal electricity for Ha Cong Kim during the lunar new year holiday. My was found guilty of power theft, destroying communications lines, taking advantage of his assigned job to accept bribes and accepting compensation in excess of labor levels.

The court sentenced Nguyen Van My to 4 years in prison and fined him 3,000 dong. Nguyen Thang Loi as an accessory with a police record was sentenced to 1 year in prison and was ordered to jointly compensate the area material supplies joint enterprise with a sum of 7,000 dong.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY INCREASES NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 83 p 2

[Ho Chi Minh City News Column: "24 'Determined-To-Win' Wards"]

[Text] The mass movement to protect the security of the fatherland in the city has made new progress. In nearly all wards, the youths and people have coordinated with the workers and ward units to formulate plans and take the initiative in resisting saboteurs, hoodlums and dishonest merchants. Since the final few months of last year, the people of the 5th Precinct have joined the security forces in arrests involving 100 incidents of fraudulent goods, smuggling, robbery and theft. The people of Ward 9 apprehended a hoodlum disguised as a soldier and confiscated his pistol and stolen goods. In Ward 13 of the 6th Precinct, a gasoline thief was caught. The youths of Ward 3 in the 8th Precinct jointed the public security forces in apprehending a boat commander stealing chemical fertilizer and recovered nearly 15 tons of stolen fertilizer. The number of "neighborhood security teams" in wards and precincts has increased greatly over previous years. For four continuous years, Ward 9 of the 5th Precinct has earned the Determined-To-Win title. The Ministry of Interior awarded the Determined-To-Win title for 1982 to 24 wards in the city (an increase of 60 percent over 1981).

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CSO: 4209/385

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

THAI BINH PROVINCE INCREASES EXPORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 83 p 3

/Article: "Thai Binh Produces More Export Goods With Local Raw Materials"

/Text/ Four years in a row (1979-82), Thai Binh Province has received a traveling commendatory banner from the Council of Ministers for performing well on export, and for distinguishing itself as the province with the highest per capita income in the nation from export production.

The province has set aside nearly 10,000 hectares of land for concentrated cultivation of export crops, such as jute, rush, mulberry leaves, pepper, and essential oil plants. The volume of production of these crops has increased fairly rapidly, insuring a stable flow of raw materials to production. The entire province employs 70,000 laborers in 3 enterprises and 300 cooperatives engaged in export production. Last year, it earned 247 million dong from export--a 70 percent increase over 1981. The plans for 12 main export commodities, including thin jute carpets, thick woolen carpets, colored embroidery articles, rush mats, lacquer artware, rattan and bamboo weaves, leather gloves, badminton rackets, essential oils, dried red pepper, and soaked jute, have all been fulfilled and overfulfilled. Commodities made with local raw materials accounted for 71 million dong, reaching 107 percent of the plan. In 1983, the province will strive to earn 352 million dong from export--100 million dong more than last year--including 100 million dong worth of goods produced with local raw materials. The province will also strive to produce more commodities with local raw materials, focusing on food products and artware, and to open more areas for planting new crops and producing new goods, including garlic, green beans, pork, rice, duck and goose feather, and saltwater shrimps.

The province pursues a policy of encouraging the planting of raw material crops for export purposes, as well as the restoration and development of goods for export in the coastal districts of Thai Thuy and Tien Hai.

Earlier, the province issued a number of concrete regulations designed to set the purchasing prices of raw materials, organize a rational management and purchasing system, and encourage crop planting and goods production for export.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CUU LONG TO SPEED UP ECONOMIC TASKS IN NEXT 3 YEARS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 83 p 3

[Party Building column by Le Huyen Thong: "Third Congress (2nd Phase) of Cuu Long Provincial Party Organization -- Party Building To Be Linked With the Struggle To Choose Between the Two Roads"]

[Text] On the basis of a confirmation of the achievements that have been scored, what would be the things Cuu Long Province would have to achieve in the time to come? That was the substance of an exchange of ideas between us and the secretary of the Provincial VCP Committee, as well as a number of leading local cadres, prior to the closing of the congress of the provincial party organization.

In the last 3 years, there were quite a few difficulties, particularly a reduction of the quantities of materials available, but the total grain production in Cuu Long still increased by 6 percent each year. In 1982, the volume of grain production was the largest one since the liberation (totaling 712,836 tons, or an increase of 12.5 percent over 1976, which had very good crops).

The fact that grain production had been resolved generated a momentum for development of industrial crops (soybean, peanut and tobacco) and the creation of the first specialized-cultivation zones. The raising of domestic animals and fowls increased by 14-45 percent. The annual catches which averaged about 6,000 tons of sea products jumped to 26,000 tons in 1982. On the basis of production development, the volumes of grain and agricultural commodities continued to increase more and more. In the last 3 years, Cuu Long succeeded in mobilizing 359,358 tons of paddy, with an annual average exceeding 5.6 percent of the norms set for purchases and contributions to the state.

The production of small industry and handicrafts also increased quickly. The value of export was 5 times as much as before, and so on.

Cuu Long is one of the delta provinces that have moderate climate, rich soil, abundant labor and a capacity to achieve total agricultural development. However, in the last few years it failed to properly exploit such potential capabilities. Agricultural production remained scattered and was developed slowly. Importance was not yet attached to practicing intensive cultivation of crops. Rice crop yield was low. The province still was unable to create high-yielding rice-growing zones. The volume of grain production failed to reach the goal set in its plan as compared to the norm set by the 2nd Congress of Provincial Party Organization Delegates. The base of state-operated and collective marine-products industry was still weak, with both productivity and catches remaining low. There were many reasons behind that situation, but more important it was due to a neglecting of the socialist transformation, first of all in agriculture. The province as a whole now has only 818 production collectives, which cover more than 13 percent of the farmer households, 8 percent of the labor and 12 percent of the rice-growing areas in the province. Agricultural transformation is not yet combined with building the material and technical base and developing agricultural production. The number of better production collectives remains small.

"May I suggest," I asked the secretary of the Provincial VCP Committee, "that you evaluate the state of agricultural transformation in Cuu Long and tell me if any cadres and party members have taken part in the exploitation?"

"Our shortcoming is the fact that the party-building job has not yet been closely linked with the struggle to choose between the two roads. The common phenomenon is reluctance and indecision in the transforming task. Many cadres have not yet played their leading role in carrying out land reforms and establishing agricultural cooperatives. Some party members even pooled their money to do business, to earn interest by lending, and so on."

About this matter, through soundings at the congress, many delegates believed that there still was a considerable degree of difference among farmer households in terms of ownership of land and means of production and that, as a result, exploitation still existed in the countryside and in some places, cadres and party members still took part in, or by consent, allowed families to practice various forms of exploitation of tenant farmers. Many party chapters failed to assume active leadership over the task of carrying out land reforms, nor to link the latter with the urgent efforts to establish agricultural cooperatives. Consequently, in some localities, after land reforms had been carried out, the division of classes was even more evident and deeper just because they had failed to urge farmers to join collective production.

At the congress this time, the Executive Committee of Cuu Long party organization still underestimated the agricultural transformation in its self-criticism and failed to link it with the transformation of industry and commerce. Distribution and circulation still pursued pure business and the

market mechanism. While the number of private business people was increasing everyday, the socialist commercial network expanded slowly. The goods under state management found their way into the free market. The control of goods through two-way contracts was still uncommon. Many state enterprises failed to fulfill their obligation to the state, namely, to deliver their products. Since the transforming task was not combined with building, there was no planning involving production of industry, small industry and handicrafts to promote a balanced, simultaneous and synchronized development along with that of agriculture and fishery. The sources of labor and raw materials in the rural localities were not exploited to expand and create occupations in hamlets and villages, and even in production collectives. Cultural transformation was not carried out on a regular basis, either.

The task of Cuu Long in the coming years would be to properly combine agricultural production, fishery and industrial production, first of all by concentrating efforts on stepping up production of grain, foods and the consumer goods necessary for daily life and export. The congress proposed the measures to be taken to fulfill this task while it could both ensure the standard of living of local people and fulfill the grain obligation to the state. It would concentrate leadership on developing at an accelerated pace a number of main crops and animals having high economic value, such as rice, coconut, shrimp, hogs, herds of cattle and water buffaloes and ducks. To consolidate and expand small industrial and handicraft production installations; to give priority to developing processing of agricultural products and repairing of boats and junks. The congress unanimously approved a number of major norms to be fulfilled by 1985: 900,000 tons and per capita production of 530 kilograms of grain; planting coconut trees in 5,000 additional hectares; raising 300,000 hogs and catching 30,000 tons of sea products, including 6,000 tons of shrimp to be exported; industrial production reaching a value (at fixed prices) of 140-150 million dong; and export totaling 20 million dong in foreign exchange.

"Compared to the previous term," I asked, "what is the difference in the economic task in the next 3 years?"

"What is new here," the Provincial VCP Committee secretary added, "is to step up intensive cultivation, particularly to concentrate on investing so as to make the high-yielding rice-growing zones account for 40 percent of the total cultivated area by 1985. This time the congress specifically decided to develop coconut tree planting into as strong a crop as rice. To create early a large coconut tree-planting zone in Duyen Hai District; at the same time, to adopt a policy of encouraging people to plant coconut trees on a family basis, to transform scattered gardens and coastal forests into coconut plantations having high economic value. To establish a corporation specialized in coconut business in order to create favorable conditions for developing it in terms of

turning this crop into a link between agricultural production and the food processing industry and producing larger quantities of commodities."

The measures which the congress was interested in are about basic investigation; zoning planning; and application of scientific and technological progress, mostly in connection with water conservancy, soil improvement, selection of new varieties, multicropping in the winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons, increase of both inorganic and organic fertilizers, prevention and control of harmful insects, effective use of tractors in all state-operated, collective and private sectors, full observance of crop schedules in different areas, and so on.

How could the above-mentioned tasks be fulfilled in a properly manner? The congress proposed strengthening party building and linking it with the struggle to choose between the two roads. To simultaneously carry on the three revolutions; as an immediate job, to neatly complete the land reforms this year, for the purpose of creating favorable conditions for wiping out any forms of exploitation having to do with land, labor, usury, etc. so as to develop production and to link it with making farmers join collective production in different forms ranging from low to high. To organize production solidarity teams all over the province (where conditions allow, to organize production collectives immediately) so as to basically complete by 1985 the efforts to establish cooperatives in agriculture. To achieve different forms of alliance among agriculture, small industry and handicrafts in every production collective or in joint enterprises of collectives. To combine collectivization of land with collectivization of draft power, particularly the large tractors in appropriate forms. To simultaneously carry out transformation of fishery and organization of sea-floor and open sea-fishing installations within fishing collectives by drawing some experience in starting them on a trial basis right next month.

To continue the transformation of the privately-financed and -operated industry, including both transformation and use. To achieve step by step the transformation and management of small industry and handicrafts, with efforts being first concentrated on the more important ones like milling, cane sugar, machine repairs, bricks, aluminum, plastic products, paper, lumber, soap and weaving. To absolutely wipe out the commercial bourgeoisie. To reorganize and make new arrangements about the people who deal in paddy and rice, foods, clothing materials, medicines, coconut, etc. to put them in marketing cooperatives and to switch some of them to production. To severely punish speculators, smugglers and market disrupters. Industrial enterprises must deliver sufficient quantities of their products to the state. The state-operated commerce must at any cost control the sources of essential materials and goods. Cuu Long is to try in 1983 to mobilize 170,000 tons of paddy so as to have by 1985 200,000 tons of grain commodities.

The congress recognized that there has been much progress in party building. In the last 3 years, a screening carried out by districts resulted in the expulsion of 1,700 backward and deviant party members; more than 4,000 new members were developed; and 144 additional hamlets now had their own cadres. However, considering the needs of the transforming task combined with building, Cuu Long was still slow in developing its party-building task. By now 155 hamlets still do not have any party members among their population. Quite a few cadres and party members have shown a deterioration of their struggling spirit and violations of the law and remain vague about the struggle to choose between the two roads. Consequently, to strengthen the building of strong party organizations is an urgent task that includes political, ideological and organizational matters. To urgently build and strengthen the district level as a task to be closely linked with party building, to consolidate party chapters in order to ensure the fulfillment of the transforming task and to step up production. As an immediate job, all districts and cities are to reorganize the placement of cadres, to strengthen the young cadres and to check and deal with those party members who still commit exploiting acts. To train on an urgent basis thousands of additional management cadres in charge of production collectives for the coastal districts and for those areas where there exist many ethnic minorities and religions in order to promote a uniform development of the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives among all areas in the province.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MARKETING COOPERATIVES CORPORATION TO FOLLOW NEW TRENDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Yen Thanh: "In Marketing Cooperatives Sector -- Many New Development Trends"]

[Text] Since its establishment (in 1970) the Vietnam Level-1 Marketing Cooperatives General Corporation went through many stormy periods. As the corporation went through two general economic inspections (1972 and 1981), an outstanding problem was found in a laxity of management and a deviation from the guidelines about organizing sources of goods within its function and task. The collective ownership right of cadres, workers and civil servants was not truly respected, with many cases of wrongdoings arising from the fact that cadres had a poor managerial capacity and thought too much of self-interest. A business unit that was not so large owed the bank more than 3 million dong. Money borrowed from the bank was not used in business or supply of goods, but instead was divided among many jobs and managed and used by individuals for personal purposes. Of 180 cadres and civil servants in the unit 125 owed the corporation money, as much as 7,000 dong per person. There were many cases of illegally dealing in chemicals and cane sugar. Once a large volume of goods was sold by mistake and out of carelessness to a person doing illegal business and falsely claiming he was from a state organ.

To restore order would require first of all to reorganize the managerial machinery, to place cadres anew and to keep the body of cadres in the corporation clean. Honest and capable people must be used in the right positions; the ways to do business must be reconsidered and changed to suit the real situation. The corporation succeeded in setting the norms for consumption of different kinds of goods and in accordance with different kinds of maintenance tools, containers, roads and means of transportation; building a base for profit-and-loss accounting and bookkeeping; and truly reflecting the results brought about by the invested capital. In doing business it constantly reviewed its work by closely looking into the quality of goods and selling and purchase prices. Although the self-provided goods and agreed prices were involved, it

still had to state its willingness to serve as its main interest. Marketing activities had to bring about the effects of encouraging production (breeder plants and animals, building materials, tools, etc.) and serving the people's needs for consumer goods.

The corporation was firmly collecting payments from credit sales. The total of credit sales accumulated in previous years was as much as 3.109 million dong; last year it succeeded in collecting nearly 2.6 million dong. The total of credit sales that required repeated collecting efforts was 746,700 dong, but by the end of the year it was reduced to 114,800 dong. In a number of cases, payments were made early in 1983 to pay off such debts.

If we compared the results of this corporation's business with a number of ward and district marketing cooperatives or other branches in the sector, we however would find that the corporation's potential remained great. In 1983 the norms for purchases and sales set by the corporation showed an increase of 2-3 million dong over the actual amounts achieved in 1982. A number of measures aimed at expanding business in the right direction were taken, such as organizing sources of secondary grain, fresh foods and food-industry products, which the state-operated sectors would not be able to provide; building processing installations to accept orders for vermicelli made of dong [Phrynum parvillorum], preserved fish of all kinds, cakes and candies, beverages, etc., on the basis of regular purchases of raw materials in accordance with contracts signed with different localities. The plans for business association between the corporation and the provinces that have abundant sources of agricultural and sea products like Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien were also included in the new program of action.

Looking at the capabilities and projected needs, many people believed that the 1983 norms set by the corporation were still low. Its turnovers were equal to those of the marketing cooperatives of a single district. Goods were scarce and of poor quality and sometimes did not suit the taste of consumers. While the people of Hanoi did not have enough preserved fish to buy, the people in many provinces like Binh Tri Thien were complaining that they could not sell preserved fish. While the Hanoi market was full of tomatoes and kohlrabies that did not sell quickly, there was a shortage of such items in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Thai Nguyen Provinces because of a lack of circulation of goods. That situation proved that the corporation could develop many new trends toward development. To hold customers' conferences combined with exchanges and introduction of goods and at the same time to extend business association with other sectors and localities would be the positive measures to take in order to bring about good results from the corporation's business.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA NAM NINH UNABLE TO SUPPLY FISH, SUGAR TO WORKERS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 21 Apr 83 p 6

/Article by Tran Duc Tho, on behalf of the Commercial Service Director of Ha Nam Ninh Province: "Ha Nam Ninh Commercial Service Answer a Reader Letter"

/Text/ The Ha Nam Ninh Commercial Service has received a letter written by Mr Tran Van Xuong (19B, Khu Lao Dong, Dong Thap Muoi, Nan Dinh), and transmitted by LAO DONG, requesting settlement of the compensatory differences in fish and sugar prices, to the benefit of cadres, workers, and civil servants. Our answer is as follows:

On 29 April 1982, the State Price Commission issued Notice 374/VGNN/TP, setting the scale of compensatory cash payment in lieu of commodities, as follows:

- Sugar: Price, 22 dong per kilo, minus supply price, 1.8 dong per kilo; cash compensatory payment, 20.20 dong per kilo.

- Fish: Price, 25 dong per kilo, minus supply price, 2 dong per kilo; cash compensatory payment, 23 dong per kilo.

Ha Nam Ninh Province has been unable to supply sugar and fish. That is why it must make compensatory cash payments.

- As far as sugar was concerned, we have already made compensatory cash payments in keeping with regulations.

- As for fish, until July 1982 we had sole substitutes, plus compensatory payment of 10 dong per kilo. From August 1982 through the end of that year, we made compensatory payments according to scale at 23 dong per kilo. However, since we had sold substitutes plus compensatory payment of 10 dong per kilo during August and September 1982, we then paid only the difference between the old and new prices, that is 23 dong minus 10 dong: 13 dong. From October 1982 on, we have paid 23 dong in full, and not just 13 dong as the reader said. We earnestly thank the newspaper for keeping us posted on consumer views, and hope that the newspaper will help us explain the situation to the readers.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PROMOTES IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGNS

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 20 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed article: "Developing Success of 1982 Agricultural Production, Promote Emulation Movements in 1983 Agriculture"]

[Text] During 1982, the emulation movement in agriculture developed in a heated and widespread manner, delved deeply into resolving many economic and technical problems and had a strong effect on efforts to achieve the objectives of the agricultural production plan.

The emulation movement to conduct excellent agriculture launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1980 has made new progress. Provinces, districts and units at the central and local level have given concern to supervising, summarizing, gaining experience and promptly honoring and awarding units and individuals with outstanding achievements. A specific indication of the movement to conduct excellent agriculture is the movement to apply and achieve technical methods in intensive cultivation. Many new varieties have been created to promptly answer the requirements of production. Thanks to changes in the rice variety structure and the introduction to production of acidity and salinity resistant rice varieties in coordination with other intensive cultivation and management methods, Haiphong City raised average rice yields from 25.65 quintals per hectare in 1981 to 30.32 quintals in 1982. In the tenth-month crop alone, 32.6 quintals per hectare were achieved, the highest average yield in the entire nation. In stock raising, many domestic animal and poultry breeds have been crossbred and introduction to production. Many local areas have rapidly increased their crossbred hog herds, increasing the proportion of crossbred hogs from 28 percent in 1981 to 40 percent in 1982. The crossbreeding of Marrah buffaloes and Sindhi cattle with heifers of local stock has also achieved initial results. At the same time, the movement to conduct small-scale water conservancy and produce green manure, the movement of assault youth on the grain production front, the movement to sign agreements in agricultural production banner competition between many provinces, districts and units subordinate to the central government, and the movement to establish socialist labor teams and units have been conducted in an enthusiastic manner, actively contributing to achievement of production development. Many lessons in spirited experience have been gained from practice: the experience in rice intensive cultivation of Dai Loc District in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to sow and transplant three crops over an area of 3,400 hectares, achieving an average yield of 15.2 tons per hectare for the entire year, including 22 tons by Dai Loc Cooperative.

Hai Hau District in Ha Nam Ninh Province achieved an annual rice yield of 82.55 quintals per hectare; and the cooperatives of Xuan Tien in Ha Nam Ninh Province and Nguyen Xa in Thai Binh Province achieved an annual rice yield of 10.5 to 11 tons per hectare. Other experience gained was also extremely rich: the in depth construction and investment for a high yield rice area of Tien Giang Province; the shifting of agricultural seasons to avoid severe weather conditions and assure high yields and paddy output of Nghe Tinh Province; the combination of the district material and technical base with the production base to create a close-knit industrial-agricultural relationship of the Quynh Phu District Agricultural Implement Station in Thai Binh Province; and the combination of supervision, study and teaching with production such as the Department of Plant Production, Central Hog Breeding and Industrial Hog Corporation, the Song Boi Corn and Kao-liang Variety Research Center, Agricultural College II, etc. Five provinces and cities conducting excellent agriculture have been awarded the rotating emulation banner of the Council of Ministers; and nine provinces and five units of the Ministry of Agriculture have been awarded commendations by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Many provinces, cities and directly subordinate units have been awarded banners and commendations by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Developing the success of agricultural production during 1982, the agricultural sector is determined to strive in achieving 17 million tons in paddy equivalent, including 2.7 million tons in subsidiary food crops (paddy equivalent), creating conditions for rising during the two years of 1984 and 1985 to 19 to 20 million tons of grain along with other norms in the agricultural production plan. It is necessary in supervision methods to promote the emulation movement to conduct excellent agriculture and to launch a revolutionary movement of the masses to advance strongly on the agricultural front; promptly set examples and reward organizations and individuals well-achieving their mission; and simultaneously severely deal with organizations and individuals working incorrectly and not completing their assignments. It is necessary to overcome existing problems in organization and supervision in order to further advance the emulation movement in 1983 agriculture and to win greater victories, advancing to the Agricultural Sectorwide Excellent Agriculture Emulation Congress.

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AGRICULTURE

NATIONWIDE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HOGS NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Entire Nation Has More Than 10,740,000 Hogs, An Increase of 3.6 Percent Over Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] According to initial investigative data, the entire nation by 1 January had a hog herd of more than 10,740,000 hogs, an increase of 3.6 percent over the same period last year. Included in this number, northern Vietnam had 6,861,000 hogs, an increase of 3 percent, and southern Vietnam had nearly 3,882,000 hogs, an increase of 4.6 percent over the same period last year.

Areas with a rapid increase in the hog herd were: the central highlands with an increase of 15.2 percent, the highlands of northern Vietnam with 5.7 percent, the Mekong River Delta with 5.4 percent, former Region 4 with 3.5 percent, the midland seacoast with 2.8 percent, the Red River Delta with 1.8 percent, and the midlands of northern Vietnam with .6 percent. In the provinces of eastern Nam Bo, although the hog herd increased by 2.6 percent compared with 1 October 1982, there was a reduction of 1.1 percent compared with the same period last year.

Thanks to the fact that many provinces are promoting stock raising product contracts with the laborers, the hog herd has rapidly developed, especially in the family stock raising area. Provinces with a rapid increase in the hog herd are: Hau Giang with 17.7 percent, Dac Lac with 12.3 percent, Phu Khanh with 11 percent, Thai Binh with 6.8 percent, Hoang Lien Son with 6.2 percent and Thanh Hoa with 5.8 percent. A number of provinces have reductions in the hog herd compared with the same period last year such as Vinh Phu with a reduction of 4 percent and Ho Chi Minh City with a reduction of 3 percent.

Many provinces and cities have given the proper level of attention to hog breeding and the sow herd has developed fairly well. The entire nation by 1 January had an increase of 2.4 percent in the sow herd with an increase of 2.3 percent in northern Vietnam and 2.6 percent in southern Vietnam compared with the same period during 1982. Provinces with a rapidly developing sow herd are: Quang Ninh with an increase of 27.7 percent, Lam Dong with 26.7 percent, Dong Nai with 22.5 percent, Hau Giang with 21 percent, Thai Binh with 10.6 percent, Ha Nam Ninh with 6.4 percent and Hanoi City with 6.1 percent. In Vinh Phu Province, the sow herd increased by 4 percent. Hogs weighing more than 30 kilograms are also continuing to rapidly increase: 4.5 percent in northern Vietnam and 17 percent in the south compared with the same period last year.

Because many local areas have given concern to the prevention and control of hog diseases, the hog herd has not only been maintained but fairly rapidly developed. Nevertheless, no small number of local areas still neglect the prevention and control of domestic animal diseases, allowing disease and sickness to develop and spread over a wide area. At the beginning of this spring alone, the provinces of northern Vietnam were forced to slaughter more than 98,000 hogs, an increase of 13.07 percent compared with the same period during 1982. In a number of areas, diseases have occurred in a not too serious manner but for a prolonged period, adversely affecting the rate of development of the hog herd in all three state-operated, collective and family areas.

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AGRICULTURE

LONG AN PROVINCE OVERFULFILLS GRAIN-MOBILIZING PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Vo Danh Suu of Trade-Union Federation of Long An Province:
"Long An Strives To Mobilize Grain To Overfulfill Obligation"]

[Text] Long An Province is mobilizing the tenth-month and winter-spring grain, with the target set at 95,000 tons, or 20,000 tons more than the norm calls for. It also strives to mobilize 120,000 tons (the norm set for it is 100,000 tons) in the entire year of 1983.

Long An has been skillfully combining in a harmonious manner three measures -- educational, economic and administrative. In the educational field, it uses the tradition of the years of the resistance against America, namely, "All the people of Long An loyally, bravely and staunchly fight the enemy," to develop patriotism and the love for socialism and through the latter defines the responsibility and obligation of every resident in the province toward the construction and defense of the fatherland and, as an immediate task, fulfilling the grain obligation.

About the economic measure, it gathers all of the available goods, mostly materials, fertilizers, fuels, consumer goods, etc. (including the ones that are temporarily provided by the central echelon), in order to make two-way exchanges with farmers who sell grain to the state.

Long An also verifies the distribution of grain to those people in the province who do not take part in agricultural production. Those workers in small industry and handicrafts who deliver and sell the required quantities of products to the state can buy rice of standard grade at supply prices; without this economic relationship with the state, they can buy rice only at retail business prices in the retail store or from the grain retailing agent in the place of their residence. The province has established the Grain Business Corporation to directly organize and manage the grain market. Large numbers of grain stores and grain marketing agents have been reorganized. So far three

districts -- Moc Hoa, Vam Co and Duc Hoa -- and the City of Tan An have opened additional stores or named additional agents to retail grain.

About the administrative measure, the province strictly prohibits the sales, purchases, speculating and hoarding of grain by private business people. The grain-processing installations must be registered for business and sell with the quantities that have been registered. To distill illegal alcohol with rice and glutinous rice is strictly prohibited. Eight hundred mills, large and small, in the province are registered for being operated in different locations and have to clearly specify the quantities of grain they grind. To transport 10-20 kilograms of grain requires a permit issued by the village, subward, organ or unit authorities; to transport more than 20 kilograms, by the Grain Service. To transport grain, the province mobilizes all of the means available among the people. A family that transports grain and delivers it to the village storehouse is to get 160 dong per ton; if the grain is transported straight to the district for delivery to its storehouse, this family receives an additional 110 dong per ton.

The bank in the province has sent 300 additional cadres and civil servants to different villages and hamlets where, in coordination with the grain-purchasing committees, they would make propaganda and urge farmers to make savings deposits. In addition to the dividends and bonuses they normally receive, they are issued on a priority basis coupons for purchasing goods up to the amounts of their grain sales. As to lumber, those farmers who need to buy enough lumber to build their houses but do not have enough money from the grain sales to cover such purchases will find that the bank is ready to lend them money and let them pay by selling grain in the following season.

With such an arrangement, many families in the province have been urgently harvesting the tenth-month and winter and spring rice; drying paddy in the sun, winnowing it and hurriedly weighing and selling it to the state; and eagerly making savings deposits. On this occasion, Duc Hoa District has put 850,000 dong into savings; Duc Hue District, 50,000 dong; Vinh Hung District, 45,000 dong, and so on.

In only 25 days after it launched the grain-mobilizing "operation," Long An has been able to put into the state storehouses 20,000 tons of paddy and rice, or 3 times as much as in the same period last year.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DELIVERY OF PADDY TO STATE--As of 5 April, Long An Province has delivered to the state granary over 68,000 tons of paddy, reaching 87 percent of the plan for mobilizing grain from the 10-month and winter-spring crops, nearly equal to the total quantity of paddy delivered to the state granary in 1982. Big paddy producing districts, such as Ben Luc, Vam Co, and Thu Thua have achieved from 87 to 88 percent of plan. Tan An City, and the districts of Tan Thanh, Moc Hoa, and Vinh Hung have achieved from 100 to 118 percent of plan. /Excerpts/ /Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 83 p 1/ 9213

CSO: 4209/374

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HO CHI MINH CITY SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR IMPROVES OUTPUT

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP-THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Mar 83 pp 1, 7

[Article by Reporter: "Progress at the Beginning of the Year in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] For the 1st quarter of this year, the plan assigned by the state to the Ho Chi Minh City small industry and handicrafts sector was fairly large but the difficulties have not declined compared with last year. The number of contracts signed with neighboring provinces has clearly declined because contracts and merchandise shipping and receiving procedures have not yet been uniformly applied and the fact there is no functioning agency with responsibility for guidance. Of 77 contracts signed in the 4th Precinct, only five were signed with provinces; Go Vap Precinct had only three in the 83 contracts signed. Because a number of level 1 corporations (the Cultural Goods Corporation, the Woven Textiles Corporation, etc.) have failed to follow the spirit of Circular 194 in grain subsidies for production facilities, these facilities have been unable to sign contracts because their incomes are too low. Because the system of foreign trade corporations is being reorganized, the ordering of goods has been slow. Electric power supplied production facilities has not been stabilized.

Manifesting a spirit of creative initiative and self-reliance, the sector has overcome difficulties to advance. According to still incomplete data, the entire sector during January is estimated to have achieved 210,300,000 dong in output value and 35 percent of the 1st quarter plan, an increase of 50.9 percent over the same period last year. The 1st Precinct is estimated to have achieved 15 million dong; the 3rd Precinct 5.1 million dong; the 4th Precinct 4,950,000 dong; and Thu Duc District 4,800,000 dong.

In export value, the precincts have continued promotion at a high rate of development. The 3rd Precinct achieved an increase of 58.6 percent compared with the same period last year and the 4th Precinct an increase of 19 percent.

In transforming and establishing new socialist production relations, a number of precincts and districts have continued to disband substandard cells; and have established an additional three cooperatives. The sector has firmly coordinated with the precinct party committee and people's committee to implement individual craftsmen management and transformation pilot projects.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

DONG NAI PROVINCE EMPHASIZES SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP-THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Mar 83

[Article by Ha Van: "Dong Nai Today"]

[Text] In 1983, a great advantage to the Dong Nai Province small industry and handicrafts sector is the resolution of the Third Congress of the Provincial Party Organization (at the end of January 1983). The sector presently manages more than 34,240 craftsmen, 64.5 percent having undergone transformation and working in the collective manner. The sector has also defined the rate of increase of the total output value plan as 12.35 percent over 1982; of special interest, types of export handicraft items and primarily those made from forestry products and ceramics have a high increase rate, more than 153.5 percent compared with that achieved last year. In order to satisfactorily achieve the 1983 plan, the sector promptly established objectives designed on the basis of strengths in local raw materials or those available within the country with little use of fuel and materials imported from foreign countries. Additionally, calculations were made to define the 1983 norms as the achievements of 1983.

Last year, the Dong Nai small industry and handicrafts sector exceeded planned levels by 12.3 percent and achieved more than 166,900,000 dong in total output value for the entire year (of 240 million dong in local industry), including 65 million dong in export goods with an increase of nearly 2.5 times over 1981. More than 92 million dong were also achieved in consumer goods, an increase of 27 percent over 1981. Last year, Bien Hoa City itself achieved more than 70 percent of the output value of the entire province and was at the same time the leading unit of the province in achieving 59.9 million of the 66 million dong in export goods. In eight districts and Bien Hoa City last year, seven units exceeded planned levels by 4.4 to 84 percent; and although two districts did not complete the plan, they achieved 98.8 to 99.3 percent.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

BIEN HOA CITY SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR ADVANCES

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP-THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Le Nhat Vinh, Bien Hoa Association of Small Industrial Cooperatives:
"Dong Nai: Bien Hoa City Develops Plan for Beginning of Year"]

[Text] Enthusiastic over the achievements of seven continuous years of completing and exceeding the state plan and in 1982 achieving 125 million dong in output value, exceeding the plan by 5 percent, the municipal small industry and handicrafts sector this year is striving to complete a plan of 143 million dong in output value.

With a spirit of self-reliance, overcoming difficulties in fuel, electricity and still unstable prices, resolving and overcoming obstacles in the management apparatus and striving to sign early contracts, the municipal small industry and handicrafts sector has determined to win victory from the very first month and 1st quarter.

The export bamboo and rattan sector has implemented establishment of new prices and is striving to achieve 54 million dong in output value. The art and handicrafts ceramics sector has liquidated contracts and signed new contracts, and a number of cooperative teams with sufficient conditions are preparing to establish cooperatives.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

LOSS OF COAL DURING TRANSPORTATION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 83 p 2

/Article by Binh Nguyen: "Coal Waste"/

/Text/ Each year, coal supply to sectors and localities loses from 7 to 11 percent during the transportation and storage process. In other words, in shipping 1 million tons of coal, we would lose from 70,000 to 110,000 tons. This is not a small figure. But where does that coal go?

As we know, the state supplies coal to three major customers: industrial production installations (at the central and local levels), installations which produce building materials, and those which produce fuel for home use. Each year, the state supplies about 1.5 to 1.6 million tons of coal--including 0.8 million tons for lime, brick and tile production, and about 0.7 to 0.8 million tons for home use--to the last two major customers. To fully meet their needs, twice as much coal is needed. Furthermore, coal supply for industrial production still is far below requirements.

The imbalance between supply and demand has led the coal sector to concentrate distribution on key installations, and according to priority. Regrettably, however, coal has so far been shipped to lime, brick, and tile making installations, and to privately run service shops, including beef soup stalls, restaurants, and laundries. Along the banks of major rivers in areas bordering on Ha Nam Ninh Province, Thanh Hoa City, the northern part of Thai Binh Province, and Kinh Mon District (Hai Hung)..., there are hundreds of illegally-built lime, brick, and tile baking installations. One inspection at 7 spots uncovered nearly 400 tons of coal unlawfully stored and consumed by the people, including over 200 tons of No 2 and No 3 coal briquets. A subward and a corporation in Hong Bang Ward (Haiphong) hoarded 262 tons of coal, including 122 tons of briquets, for delivery to service shops not eligible for coal supply. Families in a porcelain-making area often buy illegal coal, thus enabling them to hold reserves for a whole year. In particular, Hanoi has recovered over 1,000 tons of illegal coal. Nghe Tinh, Vinh Phu, and Ha Bac Provinces...have seized from 130 to 150 tons of illegally hoarded and used coal.

In addition, coal unloaded at production installations and stored there has also disappeared. Some weaving mills and cement factories have reported losses

ranging from 15 to 20 percent of their total coal supply. T village used 100 tons of coal, primarily intended for tobacco desiccation, to bake lime, bricks, and tiles for personal profit. A vehicle belonging to a power station was caught redhanded carrying coal to be sold illegally. Only at that moment did management cadres at the factory know the truth.

What can we do to limit these losses? First of all, along with ideological education, steps must be immediately taken strictly to manage wharves, storehouses, and coal transportation means and improve delivery and reception with accurate weights and measures. Moreover, we must continuously inspect and control places where coal is illegally hoarded and consumed, and resolutely thwart illegal purchases and sales, and thefts of state-owned coal. Cadres and workers of the coal supply sector must hold fast to management principles and procedures, keep tabs on production installations eligible for coal supply, and promptly and accurately discover illegal coal storehouses and shops. The supply sector must coordinate closely with the local administration echelons, public security, militia and self-defense forces to control and thwart illegal coal sales, and recover stolen coal. These anti-negative activities will achieve better results with the backing of a mass movement actively committed to protecting socialist property and the nation's order and security.

The supply sector must keep tabs on the production capabilities of each installation, set rational waste rates for each unit of production, and through purchasing organs must follow closely the delivery of products by coal consuming contractors. On this basis, the sector will determine the quantities of coal to be supplied, thus putting an end to the "laissez-faire" of recent days.

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LABOR

REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, LABOR FORCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 6 (130) Dec 82 pp 14-16

/Article by Ha Huy Thanh: "Rational Use of the Abundant Labor Force of the Country--an Important Socioeconomic Task in the 1980's"/

/Excerpts/ After analyzing the socioeconomic situation and the state of material-technical bases in the initial stage of socialist construction in our country, our party has clearly realized that "we are building socialism under circumstances marked by the absence of a modern industry and large-scale production... Our most important capital is constituted by land, forests, seas, unexploited natural resources and a rather abundant labor force which has not yet been reassigned and employed rationally. We must grasp this capital and use it for construction and advancement; the first step to be taken must be to exploit these potentials to create the initial material-technical bases of socialism in both agriculture and industry, proceeding gradually from a small to a large scale."¹

The Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates considered the task of "expanding the division of labor and redistributing and properly using the labor force throughout the country to be a requirement and simultaneously a major theme of the socioeconomic plan." To use the existing labor force more satisfactorily, our party believes that it is necessary "to expand the division of the on-the-spot labor force along with the redistribution of the nationwide labor force, to combine the labor force with the land, natural resources and existing production means and to strongly develop various sectors and trades so as to provide jobs for all laborers and to rapidly create a larger volume of products."²

Based on an analysis of the present state, formation, distribution and use of the social labor potential which is existing in our country, this article is written with the aim of clarifying the basic meanings of the guidelines for a rational use of the labor force in the 1980's as set forth by the Fifth Party Congress.

I. Natural Development, Distribution and Use of the Sources of Social Labor in Our Country at the Present Time.

1.1--Rapid Growth of the Population and Labor Force.

Whether the number of laborers is large or small and whether the labor force increases rapidly or slowly depends entirely on the population and its natural

growth rate. For more than a century, the population growth rate of our country has been one of the highest in the world. According to the statistical data available, from 1870 to 1940, our population doubled--that is, from 10 to 20 millions--and the time it took to grow twice as large was 70 years. By 1980, our population was 53.722 million--that is, 2.7 times larger than in 1940--and the time it took to double was 30 years.

Simultaneously with the rapid population growth, the number of laborers also increased rapidly. Over the past 20 years, the number of laborers increased continuously. In 1960, we had 14 million people of working age; in 1979, this figure rose to 24.5 million.³

In the past more than 20 years, the abundant labor force of our country was used with relative effectiveness to carry out the strategic missions of our party's and people's revolution; we mobilized and properly used the nationwide labor force to perform production in the rear and simultaneously to fight victoriously on the battlefield.

In recent years, the shortage of objects of labor [jobs] and working means for laborers has become rampant and serious in all sectors and regions in the country: In the agricultural sector, the unemployed labor force is still large and the uneven distribution of population and labor among various regions has created a shortage of lands, fields and raw materials necessary to production. In the industrial, communications, transportation and construction sectors, the lack of jobs due to a shortage of energy and raw materials has become widespread, with the result that the existing production capacities have been wasted by 30 to 40 percent.

The imbalance between the rapid increase in the labor force, on the one hand, and the lack of production means--mainly of the objects of labor--, on the other, has created a closed vicious circle for the relationships between the growth of the population and labor force (in its capacity as a factor of production) and the development of production: The poor development of production and the ensuing lack of jobs for a rapidly growing work force have given rise to many negative manifestations in society which in turn have reduced the effectiveness of production. Of the many different causes of this situation, an important one is the fact that the rapid growth of the labor force (as a consequence of the population "explosion") has not corresponded to the economic development. Only by finding a homogeneous solution to a series of related problems can one disentangle the above-mentioned vicious circle little by little; in this connection, an extremely important task is to bring the rate of natural population growth to a rational level by formulating a correct population policy and by applying economic, administrative, cultural and ideological measures.

Therefore, the population problem in which family planning is the central factor must be considered to be an important part of the socioeconomic construction and development plan of the working class' state. In this spirit, the Party Central Committee's Political Report presented by Secretary General Le Duan at the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates pointed out: "It is necessary to decide on and implement a correct policy on population in which

an extremely important task--which has a strategic significance from both the economic and social points of view and which requires the greatest attention from and direct management by all party and administration organizations at all levels--is to continuously step up the family planning campaign. It is necessary to amend certain specific policies and systems which are no longer appropriate, to complement and promulgate the related policies and to guide their strict and firm implementation with the objective of lowering the population growth rate to a rational level."⁴ Below we will touch on some aspects which deserve attention when determining a policy on population and applying economic, administrative, educational and ideological measures aimed at bringing the rate of natural population growth to a rational level.

1.2--Uneven Distribution of the Population and Labor Force of our Country Among Different Regions of its Territory.

This inequality is manifested primarily in the huge difference between the population and labor density in the deltas and that in the mountainous regions. In 1980, the average nationwide population density was 162 people per square kilometer while the population density in great cities and large river deltas was more than 10 times higher than the average nationwide density: 1,685 people per square kilometer in Ho Chi Minh City, 1,202 people per square kilometer in Hanoi, 851 people per square kilometer in Haiphong and 1,007, 840 and 740 people per square kilometer in the provinces of Thai Binh, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh respectively. While it was so highly concentrated in the deltas and great cities, the population density was very thin--from 20 to 40 people /per square kilometer/ on the average--in the mountainous provinces, except in the special mountainous regions such as the valleys adjacent to the deltas; it was extremely low in the highlands: 4 people per square kilometer in Muong Te District, Lai Chau Province, 11 people per square kilometer in Ba Che District, Quang Ninh Province and 11.8 people per square kilometer in Tuong Duong District, Nghe Tinh Province.

Due to so great a discrepancy between the population densities of many regions, the average farmland area available per capita, in general, and to each agricultural laborer, in particular, also varies rather greatly with each region.

It must be emphasized that despite their low population density, the mountainous regions of our country hold an important position in national defense and are rich in natural resources such as coal in Quang Ninh, tin in Cao Bang, apatite in Lao Cai and copper, iron, lead and zinc ores in the Tay Bac Region... In the Bac Bo mountainous region, there are also over 3 million hectares of forests whose cultivation is to be renewed; in the red basaltic region of Central Vietnam's highland provinces, more than 1 million additional hectares may be used for agricultural production. Beside these agricultural possibilities, this highland region still has about 3 million hectares of forests with a great reserve of wood concentrated in the provinces of Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac... If we have an additional work force, we will be able to exploit these existing and important natural resources to help our fatherland prosper.

As said above, the disassociation of the labor force from the objects of labor is an important reason for the economic and cultural underdevelopment of the entire country as well as for the unequal development of its various regions.

Along with the uneven distribution /of the labor force/ among various regions of the country's territory, there is an irrational distribution of the labor force among various sectors of the national economy.

We are entering the transition to socialism on the basis of a backward agricultural economy whose outstanding characteristic is a very low labor and land productivity. This, in turn, determines the concentration of almost the entire labor force and land area on the task of meeting the most vital requirements of life, chiefly the need for grain. That is why the one-crop system has been so widespread and has reached such a serious degree in our country's agriculture for so many generations.

Agricultural labor creates the most essential means of subsistence--that is, grain and foodstuffs. From a social point of view, agricultural labor is, therefore, essential labor. We also know that the less essential labor there is, the more surplus labor there will be /in other sectors/. It was with this in mind that Marx asserted: "The same can be said of the laboring people: The smaller the section needed for the production of the means essential to life, the greater the section usable for other tasks."⁵

The present economic situation in our country reflects in an especially accurate manner the abovementioned view of Marx: The number of laboring people to be reserved for the production of the means essential to life, in general, and for the production of grain, in particular, is still very large while the surplus value of agricultural is still negligible; for this reason, the feasibility of a large-scale division of labor between agricultural producers and people engaged in industry, communications and transportation, construction and other sectors is very limited.

1.3--Ineffective Use of our Technical Labor Force.

To date, we have about 3 million systematically trained laborers including approximately 5,000 with a postgraduate degree, 260,000 with a vocational college degree, 500,000 with a vocational middle school degree and about 1.7 million technical workers. The technical labor force represents only 6.6 percent of the total number of laborers throughout the country. Out of every 1,000 laborers, there are 6.5 college graduated cadres and 15 cadres having the vocational middle school degree.

From the point of view of social labor division, national industrialization is the process of transforming the whole social production system based on manual labor into a mechanized and automatized one; therefore, the active training and advanced training of a large contingent of technical and professional workers and employees who are homogeneous vocationally, who have professional skills, who know how to work according to technical regulations and with discipline and high productivity and whose working manners are suitable for a large-scale industry...and also of a large contingent of managerial, scientific-technical and professional cadres with a uniform structure proportional to various sectors and trades and with standards, categories and forms suitable for the national economic and cultural development project...is a very important requirement which will have a decisive effect on the success of socialist construction, in

general, and of the industrialization process, in particular, in our country. This is also precisely a basis for effectively using the abundant source of labor which constitutes an advantage for our country.

FOOTNOTES

1. Le Duan, "As collective owners, the laboring people are the strength and motive power of proletarian dictatorship," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1977, pp 9-10.
2. Political Report..., TAP CHI CONG SAN, Apr 82, pp 44-45.
3. Source: Vietnamese Economy and Culture 1930-1980, published by the Statistics General Department, Hanoi 1980, p 183.
4. Political report of the Party Central Committee read by Le Duan at the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates, TAP CHI CONG SAN No 4, 1982.
5. K. Marx, Capital, Vol 1, Ch II, p 266.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF MILK, DIAPER MATERIAL DECIDED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 21 Apr 83 p 6

/Article: "Sales of Milk, Cloth for Diapers for Infants Born to Female Workers, Civil Servants"

/Text/ On 3 March 1983, the Ministry of Home Trade issued Circular 03-NT, guiding the implementation of the Council of Ministers' Decision 07-HDBT of 15 January 1983 on "modifying and strengthening the status of female workers and state civil servants giving birth." The ministry's instructions on selling milk and cloth for diapers are as follows:

- Sale of cloth for diapers for infants born to female workers and civil servants:

Upon giving birth, female workers and civil servants working for the state are entitled to buy cloth to make diapers for their infants at state retail prices (clause 2, Decision 07-HDBT). To help these mothers raise their infants, and at the same time to carry out the demographic policy of the party and state, the ministry has set cloth quotas as follows:

- Following parturition, those female workers and civil servants giving birth for the first and second times are entitled to buy 2 meters of cloth for each child to make diapers.

If during these two times they give birth to twins, or triplets, they still are entitled to buy 2 meters of cloth for each child.

- Female workers and civil servants giving birth for the third time are entitled to buy 1 meter of cloth for each child to make diapers (if they give birth to twins or triplets, they still are entitled to buy 1 meter of cloth for each child).

Various kinds of cotton coarse cloth, or fine cloth, are to be sold.

Diaper-material sells at state-regulated retail prices, according to the Council of Ministers' Decision 200-CP of 29 May 1981.

-Sale of milk to female workers and civil servants to help them feed their newborns:

Female workers and civil servants giving birth to offspring are issued milk coupons to be redeemed at state-regulated retail prices (clause 6 of Decision 07-HDBT). Milk quotas are as follows:

1. In general, following parturition female workers and civil servants are authorized to buy milk to feed their infants. In light of milk availability, the ministry has stipulated that a female worker or civil servant is entitled, during this period, to buy 6 cans of milk at a time. These milk coupons are valid for 6 months following the delivery date.

2. Recipients of a trade union "child rearing" subsidy are entitled to buy 8 cans of milk per month until their infants are 6 months old. This applies to the following cases:

(a) Female workers and civil servants who, after giving birth to their children, are unable to breastfeed them, due to illnesses (according to regulations of the public health sector). (b) Female workers and civil servants who, after giving birth to their children, are unable to breastfeed them, due to career requirements (cultural entertainers, professional circus performers, as well as movie, radio station, and television actresses). (c) Female workers and civil servants who, after giving birth to twins and triplets, have not enough milk to feed them. (c) Deceased female workers and civil servants, or male workers and civil servants (whose wives, who were neither workers, nor civil servants, are dead) whose children are under 6 months old.

Supply time begins the day a trade union "child rearing" subsidy is given, and ends when the child is 6 months old.

Those who have received coupons for 6 cans of milk for each parturition (Case 1), and now are entitled to 8 cans until their children are 6 months old (Case 2), must return the difference (6 cans) to the state. Those giving birth to triplets are entitled to double coupons (16 cans per month for the triplets).

Procedures of distribution of diaper-material and milk coupons.

1. Distribution of coupons for diaper-material and milk (6 cans) must be based on residency registration papers, the newborns' birth certificates (original copy), and letters of introduction of organs where the mothers work. The coupon clerk must record the transaction on an upper corner of the birth certificate original copy, and retain the letters of introduction for bookkeeping purposes.

2. In distributing milk coupons to female workers, civil servants, and recipients of a trade union "child rearing" subsidy, the clerk must ask for, in addition to the above documents, a copy of the trade union local decision, duly certified by the organ, or unit, chief. The clerk must retain this certificate and the letters of introduction for bookkeeping purposes. Each quarter, district commercial bureaus must submit lists of recipients of trade union-subsidized milk coupons to the Commercial Service, and the provincial and municipal federations of trade unions, for countercheck.

Note:

- The present circular takes effect on the date it is signed. Former regulations on milk distribution to newborns, which conflict with the present ones, are considered null and void.
- The Ministry of Home Trade will subsequently issue instructions on the distribution of milk coupons to infants born to other citizens.
- The distribution of diaper-material coupons for these infants will continue until further notice.

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